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A Brief DISCOURSE Concerning the Three chief Principles OF Magnificent Building.

VIZ. *Solidity,*
Conveniency,
and
Ornament.

By Sr *Balthazar Gerbier D'ouvilly* Knight.

LONDN
Printed by *A. M.* for *Thomas Heath,*
at the Sign of the Globe within Ludgate. 1665.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

TO THE KINGS MOST Excellent Majeſty.

May it pleaſe your Sacred Majeſty:

MY place of Maſter of the Ceremonies (which the King your Royal Father of bleſſed memory, confirmed unto me during my life, by the Great Seale of *England*,) is to introduce Forreign Princes or their publick Repreſentatives to your Sacred Preſence. And in regard the Place of Surveyor Generall was alſo intended to me (after late *Inigo Jones*) I doe make bold to introduce the three Capitall Principles of good Building to your Sacred Majeſty, who hath ſeen more ſtately Palaces and Buildings, than all your Anceſtors, and may be a Pattern to all future Poſterity, by Building of your own Palace worthy your Self, and placeing it as the *Italians* for their health, delight, and conviency (as well as Solidity and Ornament,) *La Matina alli Monti, la Sera alli Fonti*, according to which the main body of your Royal Palace may be ſet on the ſide of Saint *James*'s Park, and the Gardens along the River.

If the Book affoards any thing worthy your Sacred Majeſties further ſatisfaction, I have obtained my end, and done the Duty intended by

Your Sacred Majeſties

Moſt humble, moſt obedient, moſt

Loyal Subject and moſt zealous

Servant Balthazar Gerbier

D'ouvilly Knight.

TO

TO THE
LORDS
AND
COMMONS
Aſſembled in
PARLIAMENT.

May it pleaſe your Honours :

IT being lately reported that your Honours have deliberated to have the Streets

Streets made clean, to enlarge ſome of them, and to Build a Sumptuous Gate at Temple-Barr; I thought it my Duty to Preſent this ſmall Diſcourſe of the three Principals of good Building, and withall a Printed Paper concerning the Cleaning of the Streets, the Levelling the Valley at Fleet-Bridge, with Fleet-Street and Cheapſide,

Cheapſide, and the makeing of a Sumptuous Gate at Temple-Barr, whereof a Draught hath been preſented to his Sacred Majeſty, and is ready alſo to be produced to your Honours upon Command, with all the Devotion of

Your Honours

moſt humble and moſt

obedient Servant

B.Gerbier Douvilly Knight.

A Brief Diſcourſe, concerning the three chief Principles of Magnificent Building, *viz. Solidity*, *Conveniency*, and *Ornament*.

WHereas Building is much minded in theſe times, I thought fit to publiſh ſome Principles thereon, which may ſtand the lovers of it inſtead. Yet without ſpending time and Paper to Note how a Point, Line, Angle, Demi-circle, Cube, Plint, Baze, Pedeſtal, Colombe, Head, Architrave, Frize, Cornice, or Frontiſpiece muſt be made; and what Dimenſions all thoſe ſeveral parts (a Point excepted) muſt have, ſince all Maſter-Workmen ought to remember) as Schollars their Grammer, and Arithmatitions their Table) how every Particle muſt have its juſt proportion; and that the height of Windowes and Doores muſt be double their breadth; and alſo to be carefull to maintain the due eſteem of their Art, ſince its Dimenſions and Rules came directly from Heaven, when the great Architect and Surveyor of Heaven and Earth, preſcribed the Rules and particular Orders for the

Building of a floating-Pallace, (*Noahs* Ark) and the glorious matchleſſe Temple of *Solomon*, the perfect Houſe of Prayer.

And therefore ſuch Precedents may ſerve to convince thoſe who ſay, That a wiſe-man never ought to put his finger into Morter, ſince there is a neceſſity for Building, eſpecially among Nations who do not, or cannot live in Caves and hollow Trees, or as the Wilde *Indians*, who have no other Roofs but of Palmito-Leaves, nor Wainſcot, but Bambouſes, as they call the Poles to which they tye a Woollen Hammac to lye in.

There are three Capitall Points to be obſerved by men, who intend to Build well:

VIZ, { *Solidity.*
Conveniency.
Ornament.

Thoſe who have Marſhald the Orders of Colombs (to make good the firſt Point) have Ranged the Toſcan to be the Supporter of a Building, but ſuch an Atlas muſt ſtand on a firm Ground, not as ill Builders place Colombs (either of Brick or Stone) like things Patcht or glewed againſt a Wall, and for the moſt part againſt the ſecond Story of a Building, (contrary to the very *Gothiſh* Cuſtome, who at leaſt did begin their Buttriſes from the Ground) as if their intent were, that the weight of the Colombs ſhould draw down the Wall, on the heads of thoſe that paſſe by.

Such Builders confound the firſt and eſſential point of Building, (to wit, *Solidity*, with *Ornament* and *Conveniency*.)

They will make a ſhew of ſome thing, but miſſe thereby (as ill

Bow-men) the Mark: They may perchance have heard of rare Buildings, nay, ſeen the Books of the *Italian* Architects, have the Traditions of *Vignola* in their Pockets, and have heard Lectures on the Art of Architecture, which have laid before them the moſt neceſſary Rules, as alſo the Origine of the ſeverall Orders of Colombs, and Diſcourſes made thereon; that the *Toſcan* is as the *Hercules*, ſo of the *Jonic* and *Corinthian*; the firſt of the two to Reſemble the Dreſſing of the Daughters of *Jonio*, who had Twiſts of Hair on both ſides of their Cheeks. The *Corinthian* Heads to repreſent a Basket with Acante Leaves, and the Guttered Colombs, the Pleats of Daughter and Womens Cloaths.

That the *Grecians* (in remembrance of their Victories) did

Range the Colombs in their Buildings, to repreſent the number of Slaves which they had taken; the Grains, Beads, Drops, Pendants, Garlands, Enterlaced-Knots, Fruitage, and an infinite number of Ornaments, which are put on the Frize, to ſignifie the Spoiles which the Victors had brought away from their Enemies; and to preſerve the Memory thereof, did place them on their Buildings, that they might alſo ſerve for a true Hiſtory.

But none of ſuch Ornaments were ever impediments to the ſtrength or convenience of a Building, for they were ſo handſomly and well contrived, as once the Dutcheſſe of *Cheiveruſe* (a French Lady) ſaid of the Engliſh Females, that they had a ſingular grace to ſet their Ornaments right and handſomly.

The *Babarians* and naked *Tapoyers*, *Caripowis*, *Alibis*, (and ſeveral *Charibdiens*) do place Pendants in their Noſtrils, which are proper for the Eares; and theſe hinder not the uſe of the Lips, which ought to be obſerved by all Builders.

And as for the inſide of Fabricks, Builders ſhould in the firſt place ſet the Doors, Chimnies, and Windows, as may be moſt convenient for uſe.

Builders ought to be not onely experimented in Houſe-keeping, but alſo good Naturaliſts, to know (before they ſpend time and Materials) the required Property to every part of a Building. A Doore to be ſo ſet as it may not convey the Wind toward the Chimny or Bedſtead, though opened never ſo little.

The Windows to be ſo placed,

as that the Fire made in the Chimney, may not attract the Aire and Moyſture, and ſo prove the unwholeſomeſt part of the Room for thoſe that are near the Fire; Which was the main reaſon why the great *Iſabella Infanta* of *Spain* (King *Philip* the Seconds Daughter, who Governed the Provinces of *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Arthois*, and *Haynault*, during her many years Reſidence at *Bruxells*, (being prepoſſeſſed with a prejudice, never approached a Fire to warm her ſelf; till at laſt being through wet (going a Proceſſion in a great Rain, and by a Viſit made by *Mary* of *Medicis*, Queen Mother to *Lewis* 13th, juſt as ſhe returned to her Pallace) had no time to Shift her, ſhe was conſtrained to approach the Fire to dry her ſelf, and few dayes after ſhe fell ſick and died upon it: which

Relation being very true, and happening in the time that I reſided for the King of bleſſed memory in that Court, I thought fit to mention, to preſwade all Noble and curious Builders, to place their Doors, Windows, and Chimnies in their proper places.

An though it be not my deſign in this ſmall Diſcourſe to Treat of Dimenſions (which are fit for a Primar to Apprentices,) Yet I cannot deſiſt (by reaſon of the West-*Indian* Herican-like-windes which happened *February* laſt, to preſwade all Builders to forbear the Building any more thoſe exorbitant Chimney-Shafts, which when they fall, break both Roofs and Sealings of Roomes, and kill good People in their Beds: ſince a Chimney ſome two Foote higher than the Ridges of the Roof of a Building, (which is not overtopt by a Church or Steeple, or ſome other eminency,) is as good a conveyance for the ſmoak, as any of a greater hight. Neither are thoſe high Shafts of Chimnies real Ornaments to a Building, much leſſe to the Pallace of a Soveraign: nor do the *Germane* Travellers of this Age any more fill (as formerly) their Table-Books with the number of them, as they were very carefull to note the Names of their Hoatts, where the beſt Wine was, and when they taſted that called *Lagrima-Chriſti*, they moaned and askt why he did not weep in their Countrey. Its true, that the leaſt addicted to Bibbing, did put in their Stam-Books the Dimentions of the *Pantheon* and of the *Amphitheaters*; as alſo of *Caprarola*, *Fraſcati*, and ſuch Magnificent Structures above Ground in *Italy*, and under

Ground *La Piſcina Admirabile*, *La Grotta de la Sibila Cumana*, *Bagni de Cicerone*, *cente Camere*, *é le Sepulture delli nobili Antichi*. But they are now tought by *Tutors* to obſerve the Inſide of Men, and Buildings. And as the beſt Ornaments of a Face appears at firſt ſight by the Eyes, Mouth, and Noſe; ſo doth the beſt qualities of a perfect Building, by Windowes, and Doors well placed, as alſo by a large, magnificent, commodious, and well-ſet Staircaſe.

Noble, magnificent, and commodious Staircaſes, muſt in the firſt place participate of a Noblemans manner of Pace and Attendance.

There is no man of ſound Limbs (and that hath a gallant Gate) but lifts his Toes at leaſt four Inches, when he goeth an ordinary eaſie

Pace; ſo that if two ſteps (each four Inches high) be eighteen Inches broad, or deep, which makes ſix and thirty Inches the two (the juſt meaſure of a mans two ſteps,) they may be aſcended from the firſt Floor, to the higher Story, as if a man walked on a level ground.

2. Thoſe Staires ought to be ſo long, that the Attendants on each ſide the Noble Perſon, Prince or Soveraign, may not be ſtreightned for roome.

Such were the Monarchlike Staires of the Pallace of *Darius* and *Cyrus* the Great, at *Chelminor* in *Perſia* near *Saras*, the Metropolitan between *Ormus* and *Eſpahan*. I do ſpeak indeed of a Pallace without compariſon to any other, the Walls of Circumvallation of that Pallace, being four and twenty foot thick, and the Staires (as yet in eſſe) are fourty foot long, in number an hundred and eight, of Circular Form, and of ſo eaſie an Acceſſe, as that Travellers do aſcend them on Horſeback.

King *James* of bleſſed memory could not have been ſo much in danger of an Onſet in a Paire of Staires, larger enough for a Noble Retinue to his Perſon, as he was in a narrow Pair, which Hiſtory mentions.

Neither had *Willam* Prince of *Orange* been ſo eaſily Shot at *Delff* in *Holland*, deſcending a narrow Pair of Staires.

4. A Noble Paire of Sraires ſhould have a Cupelo, and no Windowes on the ſides, which for the moſt part ſerve but for Rude and Unadviſed Men to break.

In ſome Pallaces and Noble-

Mens Houſes, *Too many Staires and back-Doorss* (as the old *Engliſh* Proverb) *makes Thieves and Whores.* And the ſetting the Front of a Building towards the North-Weſt, and a Pallace, like Cardinal *Wolſeyes* ill-placed one (now called *Whitehall*) on a low ground by the River ſide) makes work for Phyſitians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, Coffen and Grave-makers.

But as for a Seate on Moriſh Grounds (except the Builders obſerve the practice of thoſe of *Venice* (in *Italy*) and *Amſterdam* (in *Holland*) who beſtow more Timber of Oake in the Foundation of one, than in the Building of ſix Houſes,) in effect 'tis to Build perpetually, leaving to their Poſterity to prop and redreſſe their ill grounded Buildings; and they may well be rankt with the Duke of *Arſcot*, who built much in *Brabant*, and (in a merry humour) deſigned in his Will ten Thouſand Gilders *per annum*, to ſupport and alter what he had Built amiſſe.

I muſt alſo adviſe Builders on high Grounds, to cauſe their Surveyors to ſearch for Springs, and ſhun them ; which ſerve better to fill up Glaſſes to allay the Vapours of *Gaſcony* Wines, than to make a Pond in a Sellar.

Builders ought alſo to be very curious and carefull in the choice of the place to build a Seat on, for good Proſpect, well Garniſht with Woods, and the Water at hand, not too near, nor too far from a City or Town.

Item, I muſt wiſh all Princes and Noble Perſons who are reſolved to Build Palaces and Seats anſwerable to their quality, to imitate thoſe who in the Heathen age were ſo carefull in the ordering of the Stucture of their Stone Images, eſpecially of their *Saturn*, *Jupitur*, *Apollo*, *Mars*, *Neptune*, (and all their Fry of wanton Godeſſes) as to empannel a Jury of Philoſophers, Naturaliſts, Phyſiognomiſts and Anatomiſts, who were to direct the Sculptors how to Repreſent thoſe Images. And ſo I would wiſh Builders to proceed in the contriveing the Models of their intended Fabrick, to wit, to conſult (as thoſe of *Amſterdam* did in the making the Model of their Town-Houſe, divers experimented Architects, though they pitcht for the Front on the worſt of all.

• *Item.*, Before the Workmen, make uſe of Materials, and not to Build at Randome, as the Cuſtome of too many ill Builders is; And when once the Model is approved, never to alter, nor to pull down what hath been well begun, nor to hearken to the diverſity of opinions, which have been, and are the cauſes of many Deformities and Extravagancies in Buildings; and eſpecially thoſe who ſeem to have had for Models Bird-Cages, tu jump from one Roome into the other by Steps and Treſſels, to cauſe Men and Women to ſtumble.

And the ſides all of Glaſſe (like Spectacles) the glaſſe Windowes of ſmall Payns, with great ſtore of Lead, to draw the more Wind and Moiſture from the open Aire within Doores. As alſo Windowes with ſtore of Iron Caſements, which ruſt, and never ſhut cloſe, Notwithſtanding all the various devices of Smiths, to catch Money out of the Builders Purſes, contrary to the good cuſtome in *Italy*, *Spain*; *France*, *Germany*, and the Low-Countreys, which certainly for plurality of Voices ſhould be believed, and followed.

Thoſe Nations cauſe their glaſſe Windows to be fitted in woodden Caſements treble riveted, to keep out Wind and Rain; they are lined with woodden Shutters, and have double boarded Shutters without, to reſiſt all the violence of the Weather and Thieves.

Let no man miſtake theſe Windows for woodden Caſements, for ſuch are uſually ſeen here in *England* in old woodden Houſes, the Caſements ſcarce above one Foot and a half high, tottering things; for theſe are ſubſtantially, ſtrongly, and curioſly made Caſements; nor are the woodden Shutters ſuch Paſt-board-like things, as are generally put on the outſide of the Windows on the *London* and Suburbs Houſes, but duble-Deal well-riveted Windows, with ſubſtantiall Locks, Bolts, and Hinges, and a double Iron Bar, with a Bolt fixt in the middle of them both.

Nor do good builders affect partitions of Lime and Hair in their Houſes, nor any of their Bricks to be daubed over with finiſhing-Morter.

The *Romanes* are very curious in the tempering their Morter, and in the laying it as thin as poſſibly they can, to prevent the ſinking and bending of their Walls, which the laying of their Morter too thick doth cauſe; and experience ſheweth, that when ſome Walls are taken down in *England*, half of the ſubſtance is Sand and Duſt.

The *Romanes* (as likewiſe the *Grecians* before them) did not make uſe of their Lime, at the ſame time it was ſlakt, but for ſix Moneths time ſuffered to putrifie, and ſo putrified composed a Seiment, which joyned with Stone (or Brick) made an inſeparable union, and ſuch ſtrong work as I have ſeen Iron-Tools break on the old Morter of the *Amphitheaters* at *Verona* and *Rome*.

Their manner of preparing Lime is to lay it in Ceſternes the one higher than the other, that the Water (after it hath been ſo ſtirred as that it is well mixt and throughly liquid) may drayn from one Ciſtern to the other, and after ſix Moneths time (the Lime having evacuated its putrefaction) remains purified, and then they mix two parts of Lime with one part of Sand, and makes that ſtrong and pure Morter, which if practiſed in *England* would make a wondrous ſtrong Union, eſpecially if the Clay-makers did beat the Clay as it ought to be, the Engliſh Clay being better than the Italian, nay the beſt in the world.

They are very carefull in the making large and deep Foundations, and to let the Walls raiſed on the Foundations reſt and ſettle a good while before they proceed to the ſecond Story.

Some of our Carpenters have learned to lay Boards looſe for a time, the *Italians* and other Nations are not ſparing therein, they nayl them as if for good and all, but rip or take them up again, to fit them for the ſecond time.

As I ſaid before, no Building is begun before a mature Reſolve on a compleat finiſht Modell of the entire deſign: the Builder having made choice of his Surveyor, and committed to him all the care and guidance of the work, never changeth on the various opinions of other men, for they are unlimited, becauſe every mans conceits are anſwerable to their profeſſion, and particular occaſion.

A Soveraign or any other Landlord, is then guided by naturall Principles, as well as by his own Reſolve, taken on a long conſidered Modell, becauſe they know (by experience) how ſuddain changes are able to cauſe monſtrous effects.

They know that a well-experienced Surveyor muſt not be diſtuɩbed in his task, and undertaking, but as the Silk Worm and the Soul of Man, the firſt in his Husk, the ſecond in the Womb, wherein both the one and the other (by the powers of the great Architect and Director of all things) works out his own compleat Fabrick, if not interrupted ; but if interrupted by any outward accident, it happens that thoſe paſſions become the originall cauſes of exorbitant Features and Forms. An *Item* for all Builders to ſuffer a good Architect quietly to purſue his task, if he underſtands it.

It hath been obſerved among the French (a Nation as much addicted to changes as any) that when the charge of an undertaking hath been committed to many, it cauſed but confuſion, and therefore its a ſaying among them, *Trop de Cuiſineirs gattent le pottage*, Too many Cooks ſpoils the Broth.

I ſhall not ſpend time, and tranſgreſſe on the Readers patience, concerning the making of Clay, and burning of Bricks, only ſay, that it imports much the Clay ſhould be well wrought, before it be put in the Mould: experience hath alſo taught Brickmakers to have them of ſuch a length, thickneſſe and wideneſſe, that four of them (together with the Morter thereunto belonging) may raiſe a Foot.

As for Free-ſtone, *Portland* Stone works well, and makes a good union with Bricks, yet cannot be compared with Marble, nor to the Blewiſh Stone of the Quarries of *Leige* and *Namur*, But 'tis alſo certain, that this Climate makes Marble it ſelf to Moulder very much;

much: as for example, the *Cain* and *Abel* in *York*-Houſe Garden, which did not Moulder when it ſtood in that of the Duke of *Larma* at *Valedolid* in *Spain*, the coldneſſe (together with the moiſtneſſe of this Clime) being of a contrary operation to the temper of the Aire in *Italy* and *Spain*. And therefore when Builders ſee their Copings; Water-table, Corniſhes. Railes, and Baliſters to decay, they muſt have patience, ſince there is no Meterial but is ſubject thereunto, and that Rails and Baliſters (either on the top of the Walls of a Frontiſpiece, or in Belconies, though never ſo well Painted in Oyle, and of the beſt ſeaſoned Timber,) but muſt be renewed at fourty or fifty years end.

Builders ought to calculate the Charges of their deſigned Building, and eſpecially with what

Summme of Money they are willing to part, and yet remember to imitate ſome Philoſophical Humoriſt, who reſolves to venture on a pretty thing called a Handſome Lady, without which their Fate ſeems to tell them they cannot live, and therefore makes an account beforehand that all things will not preciſely anſwer his expectation. But on the contrary, the Lady inſtead of being a good Houſwife, (and an aſſiſtant) proves expenſive, and an impediment. And if it prove otherwiſe, he will be a great gayner by the bargain; for let Builders put their deſign to Maſter-Workmen by the Great, or have it Wrought by the Day, either the Workmen will over-reach themſelves, or the Builder will be over-reached.

Charity to the one, and reſpect to the other, moves me to keep the reſt in my Pen, yet ſhall never be backward to inform either of them in the ear what may be the beſt for them to chooſe.

But I muſt freely adviſe all Builders in general, never to begin to Build on a Ground before it be Purchaſed, as the late Duke of *Buckingham* did at *York*-Houſe, where there hath been much daubing and breaking through old rotten decayed Walls; firſt to make a Ladies Cloſet on the corner of a Wall where a Butteryſes ſtood, and which was taken away for the Cloſet, intended only at firſt for a Cloſet of eaſe, and to ſerve untill the Archbiſhop of *York* could be perſwaded to accept as good a Seat as that was, in liew of the ſame, which could not be ſo ſoon compaſſed, as the Duke of *Buckingham* had occaſion to make uſe of Rooms, to entertain (according to the Dignity of a prime Miniſter of State) forreign Princes and Embaſſadors ; ſo as on a ſuddain, all the Butteriſes that upheld that rotten Wall were thrown down, the Seeling of Roomes ſupported with Iron-bolts, Belconies clapt up in the old Wall, daubed over with finiſhing Morter, and all this (as a Toadeſtoole groweth in a night) to ſerve untill a Model for a Solid Building (to ſtand even with the Street) were made, and to be Built of ſuch Stone as the Portico or Water-Gate at the River ſide is ; and this was done on a Moriſh Ground, whereon no New Building could ſtand any time without Proppings, which was contrary to the main Principle of good Building.

I muſt proceed and conclude with my humble reſpects concerning Palaces of Soveraigne Princes, which muſt differ as much from other Buildings, as their quality and condition from that of their Subjects.

And in the firſt place, as *Solidity* muſt be the firſt Principle in all good Building; ſo much more ought it to be obſerved in that of Soveraigns, unto whom the whole world hath acceſſe.

And as there muſt be ſpacious Ground before their Palaces, their Inner-Court ample, the Offices for their Retinue large and commodious, and ſo placedas they may neither be an aunoyance nor of ill aſpect.

The firſt Stories ought rather to be vaulted than boarded, to prevent ſuch an accident as happened to *Lewis* 13th French King, (and his Queen at a Ball,) when the Floore of the Roome (with all the Company) fell down; the

King and Queen only remaining (by a ſpecial Providence) on the Hearth of the Chimny, ſetting under the Cloath of State.

And as there is a neceſſary Magnificence to be expreſt on the Front and inſide of Princely Buildings, anſwerable to their greatneſſe; ſo is it abſolutely neceſſary, that the Architect be poſſeſt with a Soul as great as the Player in the French Play, called the *Virionaries*, where he perſwades himſelf to be *Alexander*, and governs his Motions accordingly, And the Lines and Strokes of the Architect muſt be *Alexander*-like: his Figures and Statues *Coloſſes*, his *Pyrimidis* like thoſe of *Ægypt*, and the Vaults like that Rock wherein *Alexander* and *Darius* wraſtle for Maſtery in a Valley in *Perſia*, between *Babylon* and *Eſpahan*, at a place called *Carimonſha-*

han, where formerly was a great City ſix Engliſh Miles long; in which *Groto*, the *Alexander*-like mind of the Sculptor, hath Hewn within the Rock, (beſides *Alexander* on Horſeback, and a number of Huntſmen and Ladies) the aforeſaid *Alexander* and *Darius* wraſtling to break a Ring between them.

Snch a like mind Prince *Thomas* of *Savoy*, (Sonne to the Great *Emanuel* of *Savoy*) infuſed into his Architect, Sculptor, and Caſter in Braſſe, who he imployed in the Deſigning and Building a Stable in *Turin*, within all of Marble, the Racks, Manger, and the upright Poſts all of Copper, Richly Wrought, Conveyances of Water Pipes. The Manger fourteen Inches wide at the bottom, to contain a Pale for Water on all occaſions. The ſuppermoſt edge of the

Manger three foote eight Inches high from the Ground, to accuſtom the *Neapolitan* great Saddle-Horſe to raiſe their Neck. The Rack Poles three Inches aſunder and upright, that as the Frenchman ſaith, (*L' appetit vient en mangeant*) the Horſe may feed more chearfully, the Hay and Duſt may not fall on their Heads, as it doth out of a Rack which ſtands ſhelving: the under part of the Manger ought to be made up to keep in their Litters, and no Boxes made there for Dogs, as ſome not curious do, where no Harneſſes, Saddles, Coverings of Horſes, or any other Implements or Tooles, are not to ſeen about the Poſtern, ſince thoſe things do but impede the Acceſſe of a Cavallier to the Horſes.

The diſpoſing a Stable into a double Range, hath been affected by ſome, who would ſee all their Horſes at once.

Others love only a ſingle Range, whith a broad Walk, and if they have a great number of Horſes, returne at the end into another Range, if the Ground can afford the ſame, ſo as a Wall makes the Partition between the Horſes.

The Paving of ſuch a Stable is very neat, being of white or yellow (twice burnt) *Flanders* Bricks, in *Dutch* called *Clinkart*, farre beyond Planking of Stables, for divers Reaſons. The Paviors (after the Bricks are laid) throw ſharp Sand over them, and twice a day they are Watered with a Gardeners Watering-Pot, and Swept with a Broom, which the Grooms are to continue ſometimes, becauſe the Sand gets between the Joynts, and makes the Paving very cloſe and firm. The Pavement at the Foot of the Manger, muſt be raiſed at the leaſt ſix Inches higher, than at the Gutter where the Poſts are placed, which ought to be five Foot and an half diſtant one from the other, which Ground ſo Paved is of double uſe; firſt, that the higher a Horſe ſtands towards the Manger, the better ſight it is, and eſpecially when the Lights of the Stable ſtrikes on the Horſe their backs, which is the better Light.

Secondly, That a Horſe its uſual ſtanding place being ſo much ſhelving, accuſtomes the Horſe (reposing more on his hinder Feet than on the foremoſt) to be more light and nimble in his Gate and Pace.

Thirdly, That his Stall doth not remain under him, and eſpecially when its ſtanding hath eight foot in length from the Manger to the

Channel, which for neatneſſe ought to be above Ground, the eight Foot in length, being at full the ſpace which the Horſe doth poſſeſs when in the night time he lyeth ſtretcht on his Litter.

I muſt not omit by way of Queries, to Write ſomewhat concerning the Kitchin of a Princely Pallace, *viz.* Whether there ſhould not be as much curioſity, if not more in the Kitchin than in the Stable; ſince the Meat prepared in a Kitchin, ought to be Dreſt with all Neatneſſe, and preferred before a fine Lace about the Maſter Cooks Towel: Neither are the Veſſels of Silver but in reference to the Neatneſſe which ought to be obſerved in all Cookery. The French-Mans Glaſſe is wrenched as often as he Drinks, and why ſhould not Cooks be more Curious and Neat in their

Kitchins, than Grooms in their Stables? And as a Stable can have conveyances for the Horſes Water, ſo may Kitchins for Slabbering, for Guts of Fowls and Deer, Coles, Aſhes, and whatſoever elſe can cauſe Dirt and Naſtineſs, and be freed from the annoyance of Smoak, which ill-placed Doors may cauſe; nor ought the Kitchin or other Offices and Selleridge, (as in ſome Palaces in *France*) to be ſo placed as they may prove prejudiciall to the Court, and if they are underneath a Palace they ought to be vaulted.

I muſt not forget that the Roof of a Palace ſhould be covered either with Lead or blew Slates.

The *Pantheon* at *Rome* was covered with Braſs, which a Pope melted to caſt Canons, no ſuch as only eat, drink and ſing.

No curious eye can well indure

thoſe Barn-like Roofs of many Noble Perſons Palaces, covered with red Tiles, which break and rot away, and then the Roof being mended and patcht, ſeems to be a Beggars Mantell, which I would not have the Nobles and Courtiers to be. See the Roofs of *Leſter*, *Newport*, *Southampton*, and ſuch like their Palaces, whether they do not look as Barns for Hay, and not Pybald, by their patched Tiles:

As for the main bulk of Palaces, its, true ſome have a greatneſſe in plainneſſe, as that of *Farners* in *Rome*, whereof *Michael Angelo* made the *Arcitrave*, *Frize* and *Corniſh*.

And as for Bigneſſe and Solidity, that of St *Jeronimo*, and *Eſcuriall* in *Spain*; for Ornament, *Munikch* in *Bavaria*; the *Louver* at *Paris* for Vaſtneſſe, Situation and Ornament by the imboſſed Imagery on th

Frontiſpiece, variety of Orders of Colombs, with the delight of the annexed Tuilleries, wherein as eſpecially in that of the Palace of the Duke of *Orleance*, but above all in the Cardinals their *Vignas* in *Rome*, is obſerved the form of a true Princely Garden, conſiſting not only in much Air, great plots of Graſs, low Borders, large Gravell-Walks, but for cloſe Walks, Fountains, Groves, and Statuaes, to make good the Italian ſaying, *Per variar natura é bella.* And as for the imboſſed carved Imagery on the Frontiſpiece of a Palace, their Dimenſions muſt be according unto their diſtance from the Ground; which is the main point requiſite to be obſerved alſo in Scheames, wherein divers undertakers commit very great faults, not only by the not reducing whatſoever is repreſented to the true Lines of Perſpective,

ſpective, but alſo by omitting the giving ſuch Proportions to things, as may ſatisfie the ſight of all the Spectators at their ſeverall diſtances; for Excellency doth not conſiſt in vaſtneſſe, nor in the quantity of Objects, nor Shapes, nor Colours.

The Sphear in an Angle of a great Chamber in S^t^ *Pedro è Vaticano* in *Rome* confirms this truth, and every judicious Eye will be ſatisfied therewith. Seas muſt not only be ſeen to have a naturall motion, but heard to make a noiſe of breaking of their Waves on the ſhore, and againſt the Rocks. Cloudes muſt not only drive, but be tranſparent, Winds, Thunder, Lightning, Rain, Snow, and Hail, muſt be ſo heard, ſeen, and felt, as that Spectators may think thoſe ſights to be naturall operations. The Sun, Moon, and Stars, no Paſt-board devices, but ſo repreſented, as that they may dazle the Eyes of Spectators. And all the Motions of Sceans and Mutations as inſenſible, and no more to be diſcovered, than that of the Hand of a Diall.

Neither can all great Rooms of Princely Palaces ſerve for this uſe, except they be after the Moddell of ſuch as the Italians have built, as there is a good one at *Florence* in *Italy*, with conveyances for Smoak, and capacities for Ecchoes, which *Inigo Jones* (the late Surveyor) experimentally found at *Whitehall*, and by his built Banquetting Houſe, ſo as having found his own fault, he was conſtrained to Build a Wooden Houſe overthwart the Court of *Whitehall*.

The greatneſs of a Soveraign conſiſts not in the quantity of Stone and Timber heapt together, The Quarries poſſeſs more Stone, and the Woods more Timber than a Banquet Room. Let any good eye judge, whether it be not true, that the extream height of a Room takes not away the greatneſs of the company that is in the ſame, and that all Hangings of Tapiſtery make no ſhew at all, unleſs they reach to a proportionable height of a Room.

Since the greatneſs of a Nation conſiſts not in a Husk, but in it ſelf, and in its Soveraign, nothing ſhould be ſuffered to diminiſh the appearance of that greatneſs within or without Doors. A Soveraign and his Retinue, in a too vaſt Roome in height, width and length, doth appear like a company in a Valley near high Mountains. Whenas a body ſtanding on the brow of a Hill, and ſeen from below, ſeems to be a kind of *Coloſſe*, which argueth that there muſt be a great diſcretion uſed in the making them fit and pleaſing.

All which I do not Write to undervalue any Modern Works, nor any of the Cavallier-like *Operas*, every good Talent being commendable. As I am confident there are ſome that live, who will not deny that they have heard the King of bleſſed Memory, graciouſly pleaſed to avouch he had ſeen in *Anno* 1648, (cloſe to the Gate of *York*-Houſe, in a Roome not above 35. Foot ſquare,) as much as could be repreſented (as to Sceans) in the great Banquetting Room of *White-hall*; and that divers judicious perſons will not deny, that the excellency of the ſeveral Triumphall Arches erected in the City of *London*, conſiſts not in their Bulk.

The *Grecians* and *Romans* (who have ſhown their Maſter-ſhip in them) did conform them to the reſpective places.

Things can be too great, as well

as too little, too maſſie, and too ſlender, too gaudy, and too plain; and Colours placed together, which agree not one with the other, as blew and green. God in his Rainbow having ſhewed us the beſt way of ordering Colours. Nor is it the quantity of Timber or Stone, that ſpeaks love in an Arch, but rather when it is compoſed of the hearts of Loyal Subjects, which ſurpaſſeth all that can be made.

May therefore the oldeſt and moſt tottering Houſe in the Land, breath forth of its Windows what may anſwer that true love, and in point of good Building; wherewith this Diſcourſe is begun, (next to the giving ſuch a new Form to the Streets of *London* and the Suburbs, as may in a manner equalize thoſe in *Holland* in neatneſs, if the Inhabitants will but take the right and onely courſe therein.) May his

Sacred Majeſty during his long prayed for and wiſhed Raign, ſee St. *Pauls* Church in that magnificency, as the Motropolitan of the Houſes of God, in the chief City of *Albion* juſtly requires. And his Royal Palace Built, ſo as to anſwer the matchleſſe greatneſſe of him, who all tongues of Loyal Subjects ſpeaks to be *Carolum, Magnum, Secundum Dei gratia*, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ *&* Hiberniæ *Regem, Eccleſiæ Legum, & Libertatis Populi Reſtauratorem*; Which ſhall ever be the dutifull Wiſhes of

Balthazar Gerbier

Douvily Knight.